

STATEMEN TALK OF THE DUTY OF THESE UNITED STATES.

not understand that the insurgents have not reached such a point as to be able to cut off supplies to the rebellion into a revolution. How soon they may reach that point I do not know. When they do, it will be time for the Government to recognize them.

E. C. VAN VOORHIS (REP.), OF OHIO: I feel that the time has come when we should recognize Cuba, and do it without delay.

J. H. BROWNE (REP.), OF OHIO: I answer emphatically, yes. With the removal of Campos, which was practically an admission on the part of Spain that she has made the rebellion a civil war, the indications are that recognition on our part is all the more urgent and proper. The time has come when this country should demand it, as well as all

equal, if not the superior, of Spanish authority in that island. Apparently all that is required to turn the rebellion into a revolution is the capitulation of Havana and those people who are familiar with Spanish conditions fully understand how probable that event may be. While it should not be the policy of the United States to offend a friendly Government like Spain, nevertheless international law prescribes that belligerents, when they have established their rights beyond peradventure, can be recognized without just cause for complaint from the Government against which they have taken up arms. Should the present conditions continue in Cuba and Spain fail to assert her supremacy within a reasonable time, say two or three months, I for one would vote not only from motives of sympathy with the republican aspirations, but also from the dictates of humanity, to confer upon the Cubans belligerent rights.

T. W. PHILLIPS (REP.), OF PENNSYLVANIA: I have felt for some time that the time has come for Cuba's recognition. I have faith in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the two Houses, and in their ability, and believe they will recommend the right action at the proper time.

W. A. STONE (REP.), OF PENNSYLVANIA: Everybody feels anxious to see Cuba free, but I don't believe it would help her any for the United States to interfere in her behalf, as we cannot do so without violating our treaty with Spain. We cannot take up Cuba's war and send our armies to fight Cuba's enemy, and must keep faith with Spain. At the same time every one wants to see Cuba

have shown by the way they have defeated themselves during the abortive revolution lasting for a year that they are deserving of recognition, and capable of maintaining themselves. I can see no reason why we should not at once recognize Cuba, for she is almost a necessity to the United States, and if we have an opportunity to secure her honorably, we ought to improve it immediately. I would sooner have Cuba than the entire Central America, if I could have my choice. If we have the right to interfere for high-grade ores and minerals, which are of inestimable value to the United States, the country would improve itself and we should be greatly benefited in our business relations. Many Eastern manufacturers regard Cuba and her wonderful resources as an actual necessity to us, and to our business interests.

C. W. WOODMAN (REP.), OF ILLINOIS: I am strongly in favor of recognition at once. The people throughout the country are almost unanimously of the same opinion. I might say that on a recent trip between Chicago and Washington I took a poll of the voters, and with very satisfactory results. Of the 380 men who got on and off the train, 270 favored the prompt recognition of the belligerents of Cuba and her wonderful resources as an actual necessity to us, and to our business interests, and only five were opposed to recognition.

J. F. ALDRICH (REP.), OF ILLINOIS: I understand the Foreign Affairs Committee has been considering Cuba's subject for several days, and is going into the matter very thoroughly. I prefer to wait the rest of that committee before giving expression to my views.

WILLIAM LORIMER (REP.), OF ILLINOIS: The insurgents have now compelled the Spanish Government to recognize that they are in a state of war, and as an event of that kind the United States Government has recalled General Campos, because of his inability to handle the army. Since they have recognized that condition, I see no reason why the insurgents should not be recognized by this Government as belligerents.

B. F. MARSH (REP.), OF ILLINOIS: Regarding the merits of this particular controversy, I am in favor of this country acquiring the island of Cuba by purchase or negotiation. Pending the receipt by Congress of information from the President, for some time ago by a resolution of the House, I do not think it proper to express any opinion upon the subject of recognition of the Cubans as belligerents now. But I think that recognition should come pretty soon.

JOHN F. SHAFER (REP.), OF COLORADO: I am heartily in favor of the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. The situation is such now that I feel we would be justified in extending our recognition to them. Had we acted upon this recognition would have been extended long ago. By delaying action in the matter we have given them an opportunity to demonstrate to the world what they are capable of doing. The forces of Government have made a landing on the island at the extreme eastern limit and by a glorious victory have captured the city of Santiago. The insurgents are now in actual possession of about three-fourths of the island. I am in favor of extending our recognition to the Cuban insurgents as belligerents at any and all times it is called before the House.

JOHN C. BELL (POP.), OF COLORADO: I am in favor, in common with other Populist members of the House, of recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban patriots. I

think they have shown themselves capable of maintaining their struggle for freedom from the grinding oppression of Spain. The displacement of General Campos because of his liberal views on Cuban autonomy and his espousure by a Captain-General representing the extreme vindictiveness of the Spanish monarchy toward Cuba, affords an excellent opportunity for the United States to intervene on behalf of Cuban freedom.

S. W. MCALL (REP.), OF MASSACHUSETTS: I think the time has not yet arrived to recognize the Cubans as belligerents. I think before we recognize the Cubans we should ascertain whether they can maintain order on that island, and maintain a stable government. I think doubtless a majority of the people of this country sympathize with the Cuban insurgents, but it is a great step from national sympathy to an actual recognition by our

Government. Besides, it would be a very foolish piece of business for us to invite trouble with Spain when we are trying to sell bonds on a market that is already depressed by one war scare.

EDGAR WILSON (REP.), OF IDAHO: Congress should at once accord belligerent rights to the revolutionists in Cuba. This recognition ought to have been granted months ago. The leaders in the war for Cuba's independence from Spain have sphere, as well as of the world, should be the first to extend a welcoming hand to the new country on our southern

and those striving for the establishment of liberty.

JESSE OVERSTREET (REP.), OF INDIANA: I have no hesitations in saying that I favor the recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba, but inasmuch as the question has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and is now being investigated by that committee, it is wise to await the report of that committee to the House before any action is taken.

G. W. STEELE (REP.), OF INDIANA: Before leaving my home at Marion our citizens held a meeting and declared in favor of recognizing the belligerent rights of Cuba. I was present and expressed my sympathy for the revolution. I think the time has come when that recognition should be given without delay, in the interest of

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THOS. T. ECKERT, President and General Manager.

To the Editor of the Journal:

My sentiments are expressed in the resolution which I offered in the House on the 7th of this month, providing for the extension of belligerent rights to all persons who are engaged in the heroic effort to establish the liberal form of government which should exist in the territory which is so contiguous to the United States. This resolution is now before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and I hope that a favorable report will be made thereon in a few days. I am satisfied that such a resolution would be adopted if a vote were taken on it at the present time.

LOREN FLETCHER,
Representative from Minnesota.

other conditions of sympathy for a nation so long oppressed by despots like the Spaniards.

J. H. SOUTHAIR (REP.), OF OHIO: I am in full sympathy with the movement in favor of the insurgents in their efforts to rid themselves of what I believe to be better oppression. I am not, however, at all satisfied that the time has come when they should be recognized by our Government, when such recognition would require us to resort to a proceeding unusual among nations. I do not believe we have any right to interfere in the matter, and am not in favor of breaking up the country or establishing new precedents to do it. It is the usual custom for nations to wait until the revolutionists have a part of entry and something to be recognized before they ask or expect to be recognized.

B. F. HOWELL (REP.), OF NEW JERSEY: My sympathies are with the struggling Cubans, but whether we should recognize them or not as belligerents just at this time is a question that I am not prepared to answer.

MATTHEW PITNEY (REP.), OF NEW JERSEY: The insurgents are making a gallant fight and I sympathize with them. I am not prepared to say that the time has arrived for us to recognize them as belligerents. We ought not to allow our sympathy with an unfortunate and brave people to lead us into an act of injustice to Spain. I will be an conservative in such matters.

J. D. LEIGHTY (REP.), OF INDIANA: While I am not prepared to express an opinion as to the desirability of annexation, I think now, and have thought for some time past, that we should recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents.

ROBERT J. TRACWELL (REP.), OF INDIANA: I think the time has arrived when, if this country intends to recognize the belligerent rights of Cuba, it should do it. If the revolutionary army can come up the walls of Havana and remain there for a week in the presence of the veteran army of Spain, it can hardly be said that the revolutionists are a band of desperadoes. The revolution has been in progress nearly a year, and the Cuban army has gained territory from the very first. I am sure that if a resolution recognizing the belligerency of Cuba could be brought to a vote in the House it would pass easily from the expression of I have heard by members of the House.

ROWLAND B. MAHANY (REP.), OF NEW YORK, EX-MINISTER TO ECUADOR: The Cuban situation has assumed a phase in which the question of belligerent rights would seem very properly to be brought to the consideration of Congress. The failure of Spain's most valiant commander to subdue, or even check, the insurrection is certainly prima facie proof that the Cubans are a belligerent power, the

C. A. CHICKERING (REP.), OF NEW YORK: It is not strange that the American people should be in sympathy with Cuba in her struggle for independence, and I feel I heartily join. Besides, the acquisition of Cuba would be a desirable thing for this country, and I have no moral qualms, yet I am not certain just what is the right thing for us to do at present, and so have no opinion to express or plans to suggest.

E. S. HENRY (REP.), OF CONNECTICUT: I think the people of the United States generally sympathize with the insurgents in the island, and at the proper time they will be accorded recognition as belligerents.

E. J. HILL (REP.), OF CONNECTICUT: The general sentiment seems to be in favor of recognizing the insurgents as belligerents.

N. D. SPERRY (REP.), OF CONNECTICUT: I have received many petitions from the people of my district in support of the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. I am in favor of recognizing them as belligerents.

CHARLES A. RUSSELL (REP.), OF CONNECTICUT: My sympathies are with the insurgents, and I believe the present Congress will take action favorable to their cause. I question, however, whether the time for such action has arrived yet.

R. W. BLUE (REP.), OF KANSAS: The island of Cuba is a part of this continent, and it is situated in our doorway, and while it remains in the control of a foreign power it is a constant menace to the welfare, peace and safety of the nation. The Spanish Government there has for centuries been corrupt, extortionate and cruel. The cause of the insurgents is a just and righteous one, and should prevail. This Government should accord belligerent rights to them at the earliest moment, practically, consistent with national honor and dignity. The control of Spain in that island is a blot upon the civilization of the Western Hemisphere. I believe that the revolutionists in Cuba are destined to succeed, and that the island will become independent, and the her people will naturally seek and receive the protection of this Republic.

CASE BRODERICK (REP.), OF KANSAS: I'm for the Cubans. I believe that they ought to win, and I am in favor of Congress doing anything reasonable to aid them. I would like for the Administration or Congress to proceed in that way and get at all the facts involved in the situation, and if the insurgents have succeeded far enough to warrant in granting them belligerent rights, then I think we should do it.

DAVID B. HENDERSON (REP.), OF IOWA: My sympathies are all with the Cubans, and I hope that they may soon put them-

govern herself. We can and do give them our hearty sympathy, but I don't see how we can give them much else at present. Non-interference is and should be our policy now, and in this case, as it has always been in others.

E. F. ATCHERSON (REP.), OF PENNSYLVANIA: The insurgent cause finds favor apparently with the people of the country. When the proper time arrives I will favor recognizing the islanders as belligerents.

JOHN E. REYNOLDS (REP.), OF PENNSYLVANIA: I most emphatically believe that the time has come for Cuba's recognition by the United States. The Cubans

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To the Editor of the Journal:

So far as I know, there is not a Senator or Representative whose sympathies are not with the struggling Cubans, and their disposition is practically unanimous to accord to them the rights of belligerents as soon as the proper time arrives. By this I mean as soon as it is shown that they have some sort of established government wielding authority, civil as well as military, over some portion of the island. If they have that now they should be recognized now. Public meetings have been held in my State recently demanding recognition of the Cubans as belligerents and with this sentiment I am in hearty accord.

NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,
Senator from Louisiana.

MET DEATH IN HIS CAB.

Fireman Gilbert's Engine Hits a Projecting Car and He Is Killed.

The Accident Happened at Van Nest, on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Owing, It Is Said, to Carelessness.

ENGINEER ESCAPED WITH BRUISES.

Cars Were Splintered into Kindlings, and Gilbert's Body Was Horribly Mangled. Freight Train Should Have Pulled Up.

Charles Gilbert, a fireman on the Suburban division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was instantly killed yesterday in a wreck at Van Nest and his body horribly mangled. The engineer, Frank Lacey, had a miraculous escape from death. No passengers were injured.

The ill-fated train left New Rochelle at 6 o'clock, taking out the first passenger train of the day from the end of the division for New York. Two hours before a freight train, in charge of Conductor William Fleming, had passed down the road, leaving a section of the train upon the side track of the Van Nest freight yards. The train, after hauling the cars upon the side track, proceeded down the road toward what is known as the pier, leaving about six cars on the siding. The rear car of the train left behind instead of being carried beyond the switch leading from the main track was permitted to stand so that it overlapped the main line about a foot.

It was in this position when the passenger train from New Rochelle rounded the curve about three blocks from Van Nest Station. The engine at the time, as is the custom on the road, was running backward pulling the train at a speed of thirty miles an hour. The fireman's side of the cab was on the right side of the train.

DEATH IN THE CAB.
Gilbert was first firing up as he came around the curve toward Van Nest, when the broad beam of the tender struck the corner of the misplaced freight car. Tender and cab were smashed on Gilbert's side of the locomotive, and he was killed

instantly and his body frightfully mangled. The engine threw the engine aside, tearing the opposite rail away. It ran on, overturning a large switch-stand, till it struck the inner rail of the up track. This deflected it again, and after describing an arc of nearly two hundred feet, it ran back to its own track. Engineer Lacey, who was in the cab, escaped with a few scratches, but he was not hurt.

The engine had broken loose from the coaches. They went off the track at the broken rail, but kept on a straight line. For the entire length of the train they brushed against the wreck of the freight cars, smashing platforms, breaking windows and peeling great patches of the outer skin of themselves away.

The freight cars had been thrown off the track and sent rolling back for fifty feet, but the first two were smashed and overturned. They fell or were thrown against the train. These were cut to bits, and the

ground for a hundred feet was littered with bits of wood and broken iron.

MANGLED BODY IN THE AIR.
When the locomotive struck the up track and was thrown back, the huge boiler and Gilbert's mangled body over the boiler to another side track, fifteen feet away.

A crew of ten men, under Yardmaster Frank Torrey, were in the Van Nest yard at the time, and pulled Lacey from his cab. Lacey was able to give but a slight account of what had happened, and was sent to the Fordham Hospital.

Conductor Charles Boyle, of the passenger train, was arrested, because it was claimed that he was not running according to orders. He was at once released, as the passenger train had the right of way, and all signals at the time showed the main line to be clear.

The cause of the accident, according to those who ought to know, was the carelessness of the rear brakeman of train No. 183,

the freight, under Conductor Fleming's charge.

According to the rules some of the men in the yard under Yardmaster Torrey should have seen that the main line was clear, and the switchman who threw the switch back on to the main line should also have seen that everything was all right. The blame for the accident will be placed at the corner of the body of the body of Gilbert. The dead man was married, thirty-five years of age, and lived with his family in New Rochelle.

Callito Garcia in Washington.
Washington, Jan. 10.—General Callito Garcia, who commanded the Cuban revolutionists in their last war, is in this city conferring with the Cuban leaders, Estrada Palma and Gonzalo de Quesada. It is the impression that General Garcia will again become active in the military movements of the revolutionists, but nothing definite as to his course is yet determined.

YVETTE ECLIPSED THE SULKY STARS.

(Continued from First Page.)

lection was from "Tannhauser." It was admirably played, but the applause was of short duration, for the people came to hear Yvette and cared little for others. Warwick Gaynor sang an English adaptation from "Pagliacci" with a rich baritone voice, but he, too, was not Yvette. Louise Engel, a contralto, was dismissed with scant applause after a selection from "Faust." Then came the conquering hero line.

"She was greeted with enthusiastic plaudits as she appeared, to which she responded with low courtesies and a smile of triumph. She chose for her first selection "Les Ingenues," and as the rather risqué words fell from her lips the audience at first sat motionless; then a guffaw from a stout gentleman in the centre broke the ice. From then on laughter was predominant.

Her second song was preceded with uproarious applause, which grew to a mighty volume as "La Pierreuse" was ended. The crowning hit was made with "Linger Long, Loo," which she delivered with her usual, comely gestures. Although that song could hardly be said to be a success, the audience would not be quiet till she had appeared again, all smiles and beaming with her final triumph, and rendered a short recitation.

CHOKERS CHANGE THEIR TUNE.

The remaining numbers on the programme were better received than the first ones. Yvette had put everybody in the best of humor. Any Hartley was recalled after a soprano solo, which she sang with rare sweetness. The band selections of popular and patriotic airs called forth the fervor of the audience, which now showed no restraint. Orlando Harley, a fine tenor, made his debut before a New York audience and was heartily cheered for his excellent rendition of "The Distant Shore."

Yvette chose for her last selection "C'est Petit Paroisse," a "Villette," "C'est Petit Paroisse," "Par un Clair de Lune," "La Souleuvre" and "Her Golden Hair Was Hanging Down Her Back." Round after round of applause greeted each effort and

enthusiasm seemed to have broken all bounds.

None of the grand opera stars was visible about the house. Anton Seldi retired in early in the evening with the suspicion of a twinkle in his eye, and sat well in the rear. Friends of the recalcitrant stars were there in abundance, and all had the same protest to make—that Yvette's performance there was lower to the dignity and grace of the house. It was not a representative Metropolitan Opera House audience, they said, but just an ordinary, everyday gathering of Sunday concert goers. They sang an entirely different tune at the close of the concert. Yvette has secured one of the Opera House posters bearing the stars' names, and will send it to Paris with her own poster, to show her friends she has sung in the same place as the high-salaried song birds. And she may be pardoned the self-love if she adds in her letter accompanying the printing, "I made a tremendous hit."

PROUD OF HER TRIUMPH.

Yvette Gullbert was seen after the performance at the Savoy. She looked and talked like a woman who had triumphed over her foes. She was in her happiest, jolliest mood, dignified withal, for while the rebellion of the grand opera stars had afforded much amusement, she said she really enjoyed the success of such narrow minds that they could not tolerate the success of another artist of their own sex.

"I cannot begin to tell you," she said, "how grateful I am to the intelligent American public for this demonstration of their broad-mindedness. There could be no greater proof of their intelligent discrimination and appreciation. Do you know, I never had any apprehension as to their support to-night. This shows that they place merit ahead of cant and Puritanism, that hypocrisy has no place in the hearts of the American people. I cannot tell you how glad I am that I have made their acquaintance, and nothing will please me more than to pay America another visit."

"As for the prime dame of grand opera who refused to sing on the same bill, though not simultaneously, with Yvette Gullbert, the concert hall singer-well, I don't know as I care to say much of anything. I feel that I am vindicated. The testimony of the public who filled the Metropolitan Opera House speaks more eloquently than I could hope or care to do."

"I do not look upon this as a personal vindication only. It is a vindication of art as exhibited in Parisian concert halls, which is by no means what sensational writers and jealous lyrics would have Americans believe.

A GRATIFYING SIDE.
"I will say this, however: The conduct of those who have attempted to turn up their nose at Yvette is a disgraceful one both as artists and as human beings. But it has a gratifying side, for it is always pleasant to find some one who is a bigger fool than one's self. I found them to-night, and I am happy."

"Calve and Capoul have shown themselves about the petty jealousies of those who refused to sing to-night. Calve came behind the scene and embraced and congratulated me on what she called my triumph over narrow-minded prejudice, and said she would have been only too glad to have sung with me if she had been asked to do so, but she was not. I feel, however, as if I had passed through a fatiguing ordeal. And I have to pack up yet and get ready to start for Washington at 9 o'clock to-morrow."

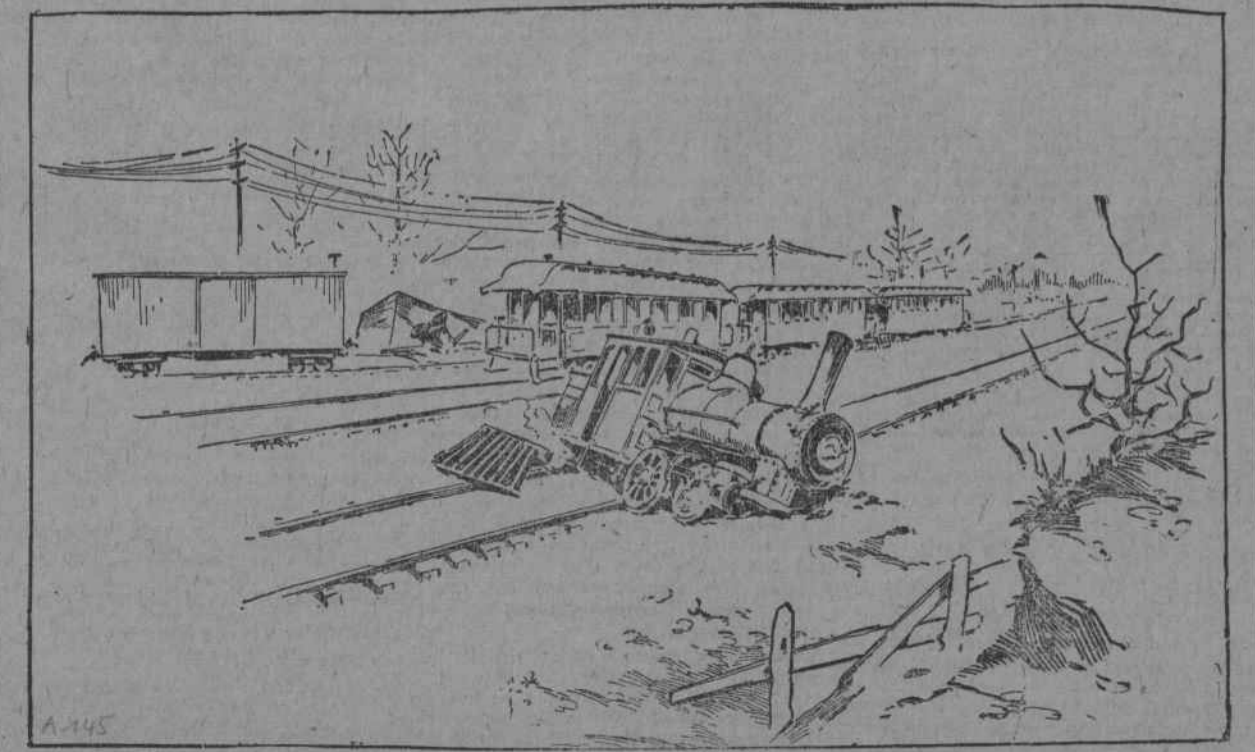
"By the way, it would seem as if Boston, which I have heard is the Athens of America, appreciated Yvette Gullbert too, for my share of profits there for my performance of Friday night amounted to \$2,100 net. I have received telegrams from Chicago and Washington announcing that the advance sales of seats for my performance were unprecedented. I also wish to express my gratitude for the manner in which the American press has treated me."

FIRE BREDS A PANIC.

Two Apartment Houses Burned and Several People Injured in One.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Two of the finest apartment houses on the South Side of the city were destroyed by fire this evening, involving a loss of \$300,000. The buildings were owned by Lincoln Brooks, and located at the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Thirty-sixth street. The one on the corner contained forty apartments and was unoccupied, having been recently completed. The building adjacent was filled with tenants and contained over thirty apartments.

The excitement among the occupants grew into a panic, and rumors were started that many people had been burned to death. As a matter of fact, several persons were injured by fire and stray bricks from falling walls, but no one was fatally hurt.



The Train Wreck at Van Nest.

The position of the derailed N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. engine, in which Fireman Gilbert lost his life, after the collision with the last car of a sidetracked freight train. The trainmen neglected to pull up far enough to allow a train to pass without striking, and the passenger train was going to stop in time to avoid an accident.